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# Playful Learning Landscapes metrics framework



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Playful Learning Landscapes (PLL) marries developmental science with placemaking to address learning inequalities by extending education into the public realm. By infusing educational elements into places where families regularly go—such as bus stops, parks, and supermarkets—PLL transforms everyday spaces into learning hubs that encourage the development of healthy children, families, and communities.

The “Playful Learning Landscapes metrics framework” is designed to help city-level policymakers, community organizations, the private sector, and philanthropies evaluate the positive effects of PLL on learning outcomes, as well as enhancements to social interaction and public life in revitalized spaces. The framework will help generate data that are critical for scaling PLL by defining the desired outcomes of playful learning in public and shared spaces—and most importantly—how they are measured.<sup>1</sup>

As communities test the expansion and adaptation of PLL on a neighborhood- and/or city-wide level, this framework will evolve with the new learnings.

#### The five goals:



**Promote healthy child development and learning:** Sparks playful and meaningful experiences that support child-caregiver interactions known to promote cognitive and social-emotional learning and positive development.



**Support an accessible and welcoming public realm:** Offers a physical space that is easy and convenient to access, feels safe and inviting to visitors, and reflects community cultures and values.



**Foster a vibrant and inclusive social environment:** Cultivates an engaging public realm that promotes social interaction among children and adults of all incomes and backgrounds.



**Nurture civic engagement and strong sense of community:** Builds neighborhood pride and community cohesion through the cocreation and ongoing oversight of PLL sites.



**Strengthen the economic health and resiliency of neighborhoods:** Has a positive impact on the surrounding community, including local businesses, property owners, and residents.

<sup>1</sup> Note that not all the signals and metrics in this framework will apply to every PLL site. For example, measuring how long people spend at a site may not be relevant for a bus stop or supermarket given the nature of the space.

## Goal: Promote healthy child development and learning

### Signal: Child and caregiver interaction

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Conversational turns</b>	The amount of back and forth exchanges between the caregiver and child and/or between children. Coding breaks turns into 4 levels (high, moderate, low, and none). Reported as the percentage of high, moderate, low and no interactions.	Observation
<b>Valence of interaction</b>	Overall effect of the interaction (positive, neutral, or negative). Reported as the percentage of positive (smiling, positive tone of voice), neutral (verbal discussions without much emotion) and negative (frowning, harsh tone of voice) interactions.	Observation
<b>Following caregiver or child focus</b>	Involves the child and caregiver paying attention to the same item (e.g., pointing or verbally addressing the same object). Reported as the median of the number of times “following the focus” occurs during an interaction.	Observation

### Signal: Language development and literacy

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Talk about literacy or storytelling skills</b>	Any language that builds storytelling or literacy skills (“B says “b, b, b.”). Reported as percentage of children and adults using specified language.	Observation

Note: This signal is applicable only for installations designed to target language development and literacy skills.

**Signal: STEM literacy**

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Use of numerical language</b>	Any language that a caregiver or child uses involving or related to numbers, numerical order, or sorting (e.g., counting, addition/subtraction, more versus less). Any language that involves the use of mathematical knowledge. Reported as percentage of children and adults using specified language.	Observation
<b>Use of spatial language</b>	Any language that addresses spatial concepts including size, features, directions, or shapes. Reported as percentage of children and adults using specified language.	Observation
<b>Use of pattern language</b>	Any language or behavior that addresses repeating patterns in a game or activity (e.g., noticing that when you answer a card correctly, you can roll again in fraction dice in Parkopolis). Reported as percentage of children and adults using/identifying specified language/patterns.	Observation
<b>Use of measurement language</b>	Any language that indicates knowledge of measurement (e.g., using words like “far, long, heavy, tall, and short”). Reported as percentage of children and adults using specified language.	Observation

Note: This signal is applicable only for installations designed to target STEM skills.



## Goal: Support an accessible and welcoming public realm

### Signal: Accessible

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Distance to PLL site</b>	Percentage of population in the study area that is within a half mile walk of a PLL site.	Census block group data
<b>Neighborhood transit score</b>	Index of transit access, based on number of stops and frequency of transit service in the area. 100 is most transit-served and 0 is least.	Redfin
<b>Walking, biking, and transit access to PLL site</b>	Percentage of respondents who say they walked, biked, or took transit to the site.	Intercept survey
<b>Accessibility for people with special needs</b>	Percentage of respondents who say the site is accessible for people with special needs.	Intercept survey; neighborhood survey

Note: The intercept and neighborhood surveys are tools defined and used in the [Reimagining Civic Commons Metrics Framework](#).

### Signal: Inviting

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Perception of the site</b>	Percentage of visitors who think the site makes a good first impression (e.g., cleanliness, beauty, places to sit, and well maintained).	Intercept survey
<b>Reflects neighborhood culture and values</b>	Percentage of visitors who think that the site reflects the culture and values of the neighborhood.	Intercept survey

## Goal: Foster a vibrant and inclusive social environment

### Signal: Public life

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Site visitorship</b>	Average hourly visitorship of the sites.	Observation
<b>Inclusivity at the PLL site</b>	Percentage of visitors who report living in the neighborhood where the PLL site is located.	Intercept survey
<b>Frequency of visits to the PLL site</b>	Percentage of respondents who say they visit the sites at least weekly.	Intercept survey
<b>Length of average visit to the PLL site</b>	Percentage of site visitors who say they spend at least 30 minutes in the sites when they visit.	Intercept survey

Note: The intercept survey is a tool defined and used in the [Reimagining Civic Commons Metrics Framework](#).

### Signal: Mixing on site

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Citywide site visitorship</b>	Percentage of site visitors who report living outside of the neighborhood.	Intercept survey
<b>Opportunities for meeting new people at the site</b>	Percentage of site visitors who say they have made acquaintances in the sites.	Intercept survey

## Goal: Nurture civic engagement and a strong sense of community

### Signal: Stewardship and advocacy

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Community meetings</b>	Number of community planning meetings held to discuss the design and development of the PLL project.	Organizer documentation
<b>Community engagement</b>	Percentage of volunteers engaged in site-related activities (e.g., meetings, planning, and maintenance, organizing) that are community members.	Organizer documentation
<b>Child and youth engagement</b>	Percentage of volunteers engaged in site-related activities (e.g., meetings, planning, and maintenance) that are under age 18.	Organizer documentation

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## Goal: Strengthen the economic health and resiliency of neighborhoods

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### Signal: Neighborhood activity and impact

Metric	Description	Source
<b>Small business impact</b>	Percentage of business owners in immediate area of PLL site who say it has had a positive impact (e.g., has increased their customer base/profits).	Neighborhood survey
<b>Foot traffic</b>	Amount of foot traffic/activity in immediate area of site relative to neighborhood as a whole.	Physical survey or digital collection tools
<b>Home values</b>	Median values of owner-occupied homes in immediate area of site relative to the neighborhood as a whole.	Address level data from Zillow or other sources

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